

Lloyd Lorenzo Cullimore of Pleasant Grove, and Clint A. Laffoon of Kamas, Stelios N. Sakorraphos, Beryl Iles Burns, Oza Joseph LaBarge, Wilford Joseph Reichmann, Charles Sanford Roller, Donald Charles Shelby, Moore Lowry Allen and Joseph Park Tuttle, all of Salt Lake.

To practice obstetrics were: Eunice Thornton of Midwest, Wyoming; Ettie E. Ballam and Willard Ballam of Logan, Avilda Cook of Cedar Valley, Annie J. Gunnison of Salt Lake, Lucinda Richards of Bountiful, Lydia A. Spencer of Lees Ferry, Arizona.

**Salt Lake County Medical Society** (by W. G. Schulte)—The meeting of September 13 was called to order by President F. H. Raley. W. G. Schulte, secretary pro tem. Thirty-two members were present.

E. F. Root, president of the Pacific Northwest Medical Association, reported on the recent meeting of that association. He gave the history of the organization and outlined its rapid growth. He discussed several of the papers that were read at the meeting. He announced that the next meeting would be in Boise, and urged all physicians to go. F. D. Spencer reported on some of the papers read at the meeting. Among those reported were papers by Carl F. Meyer, A. C. Ivy, J. W. Williams.

Application for membership signed by C. W. Countryman, and a transfer signed by E. P. Oldham were read.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH AGENCY NEWS

The California Group Clinic of Los Angeles, operated by Mr. M. E. Diebold, closed its doors on August 31, according to the report of special agent Albert Carter of the Board of Medical Examiners. The manager claims to have lost considerable money in this another scheme to render medical service for ridiculously small fees.

It takes more than machine-made quantity production methods to serve the sick.

An amalgamation was completed August 15 between the Clara Barton Hospital and the Hollywood Hospital whereby these two organizations united, closing out the Clara Barton Hospital and moving the business to the Hollywood Hospital. The training school from the Clara Barton Hospital has been moved to the Hollywood Hospital and is functioning there. Miss Elizabeth Bachinger, directress of nurses at the Clara Barton Hospital, became directress of nurses of the new organization, and Miss Edith Hodgins, instructress of nurses, also remains with the training school. The new organization will be known as the Hollywood Clara Barton Memorial Hospital Association.

On July 29, construction commenced on the new wing to the Hollywood Hospital. This wing will conform to the structure of the present hospital. It will be reinforced concrete, Class "A," and will add 150 beds. It is expected that part will be ready for occupancy February 1, 1927, and that the whole addition will be finished before April 1.

**Saint Joseph's Hospital Staff** (San Francisco) discussed progress in obstetrical surgery at a recent meeting. Case reports were presented by Ernst Gehrels (peritonitis), Howard Dixon (lobar pneumonia), Arthur Sonnenberg (nephritis), A. S. Musante (fractured skull), and Samuel Barmak (cancer).

Roy Morris spoke on "Observations from Eastern Medical Centers," as they may be made profitable to the physician visitor.

Ludwig Emge in discussing advances in obstetrical surgery said:

Prophylactic episiotomy takes a foremost place. This procedure, by no means new, marks an important step toward the preservation of the perineum. The slightly deviated midline operation is the most feasible and serviceable type. Careful technique must be observed. Many

obstetricians have abandoned silkworm gut sutures in perineal repairs and use forty-day chromic catgut instead, the patient's comfort being markedly benefited by this procedure. Next in importance is the Gwathmey method of obstetrical analgesia in its relation to cervical trauma. A large number of women delivered by this method were found to have greatly lessened the hazard of cervical laceration. Cervical laceration of sufficient size should be repaired before the patient leaves the hospital. Immediate and intermediate methods have been used, but cervical repair is better in the intermediate group, because the average practitioner has less trouble in detecting cervical laceration eight or nine days after delivery.

The low or cervical Caesarean section is accepted by the well-trained obstetrician as the operation of choice in certain patients. Its cardinal virtues, indications, and contraindications must be remembered. The technique of this operation is more difficult than that of the classical section.

The advantages and comparatively narrow field of the new Kjelland forceps must be understood in using these improved instruments.

D. B. Plymire discussed Emge's paper and touched on "twilight sleep" anesthesia. The program for October 13 includes: Newer methods of gall bladder treatment, by G. D. Schoonmaker, and handling of mental, drug and alcoholic patients, by V. P. Mulligan.

**The Women Physicians' Club of San Francisco** on September 7, 1926, entertained Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., at a dinner at the Clift Hotel. Louise B. Deal presided. Edna Barney, secretary, in her report stated that the membership of the club has now passed the one hundred mark. Ellen Stadtmuller introduced the speakers. A. Maximova-Kulaev gave an account of public health conditions in Russia. Among other interesting facts she gave the following:

"Fifty per cent of the physicians practicing in Russia are women, and there is no sex discrimination in regard to civil or university positions. Practically all physicians are employed by the government, and their salaries, which range from \$50 to \$150 a month, are barely sufficient for a modest existence. In Siberia, where the only means of transportation is the horse, one physician must cover an area of eighty miles. In the first nine months of 1924 there were in Russia: 109,000 cases of typhus exanthematicus; 41,000 cases of typhus recurrence; 90,000 cases of typhus abdominalis (typhoid fever); 12,000 cases of malaria, with a mortality of 5 per cent. Seventy-five thousand kilograms of quinin were imported by the commissariat of public health.

"In addition there have been epidemics of encephalitis, anthrax, variola, cholera, rabies, and trachoma. In 1925 in Ukraïn there were 21,000 cases of scarlet fever among children; in and around Rostov 200 cases of leprosy. In some small nationalities in the Chechnia Mountains a survey showed that 70 per cent of the inhabitants have syphilis. Between 1914 and 1925 more than 3000 physicians died from infectious diseases. In some instances they were killed by the ignorant masses who accused them of having caused the epidemic.

"Despite all discouragements the medical profession are carrying on scientific work in all the centers of Russia, and have well-organized medical societies with its center in Moscow and local branches throughout the country."

Mariana Bertola, who has just returned from Europe, characterized the dole system now in force in England as utterly demoralizing. She told of families which included two or more able-bodied men who are living in idleness and subsisting on the dole, while property owners are being taxed out of house and home to maintain the system. This, together with the coal strike with its resulting evils and the enormous consumption of liquor, all found their reflection in the mental and physical condition of the children. In contrast, everyone in Italy is working, and she saw only one beggar while there. While the dictatorship of Mussolini would be resented by Americans, he has brought order out of chaos, and an excellent program of public health is planned and being put into force.

Miss Abbott referred to California as the women doctor's paradise. She stated that, while child welfare is of

equal importance to men and women, the latter have always taken a more active interest and put forth more strenuous efforts to make the United States safe for children. The child is the barometer of the social, economic, and medical condition of the community. While the cities of the United States compare favorably with those of other countries, the isolated districts are in many instances woefully lacking in intelligent interest on the subject of child welfare. It is on these areas that the Children's Bureau is concentrating its greatest effort. The aim of the Bureau is to educate the parents to the viewpoint that every child should be under the care of a physician and have periodic health examinations.

**Mount Zion Hospital**—The purpose of the weekly clinical pathological conference is to critically review records of all deaths that have occurred on either private or free service of the hospital during the preceding week.

Discussion was opened with a case of gangrenous appendix and generalized peritonitis, with marked cyanosis a prominent symptom. Patient was a male 24, suffering pain in the abdomen for two days, during which time he had taken considerable purgatives before calling a doctor. When seen by the doctor and advised to go to the hospital, patient refused for another thirty-six hours, finally consenting to operation. During operation it was noted that patient was taking the anesthetic extremely badly, and was cyanotic throughout the operation. On opening the abdomen a gangrenous appendix with a generalized purulent peritonitis was found. Simple drainage performed. Patient returned to bed in poor condition, extremely cyanotic and died the following day.

Dr. Leo Munter considered the patient's cyanosis a very unfavorable prognostic sign; but did not understand its cause, as heart and lungs were negative.

Dr. Charles G. Levison pointed out that the occurrence of cyanosis was a common condition accompanying profound toxemia of peritonitis; furthermore, that a patient who has been diagnosed as acute appendicitis should not be given morphin until in the ambulance on the way to the operating room.

Dr. Adolph Nahman stated that a very definite stand should be taken by the medical profession on the question of insisting on early operation for appendicitis where the patient refuses such advice. The safer course for the doctor is to withdraw from the case.

The record was presented of a man 26 who had taken lysol with suicidal intent. He was found in a semi-comatose condition about twelve hours after having taken the poison, and taken to the Emergency Hospital. Examination revealed extreme shock, board-like rigidity of entire abdomen, suggestive of a perforated viscus. Exploratory laparotomy proved to be negative for any evidences of perforation or peritonitis. The patient subsequently developed bilateral lobar pneumonia and died within three days.

In the course of the discussion Dr. F. I. Harris stated that he had never seen a case of perforated viscus from lysol poisoning, and thought that if the patient had taken a sufficient quantity of lysol to cause immediate perforation of the stomach death would probably have resulted from the shock of the lysol poisoning before he could have been seen by a physician. Dr. Harold Brunn also had never seen a case of perforation of the stomach from lysol poisoning.

It was felt that in this particular case the abdominal findings were due to reflex rigidity from the pneumonic process which undoubtedly had started previous to operative interference. Autopsy findings confirmed this impression, as it showed no pathological changes in the abdomen, but a complete pneumonic solidification of both lungs.

The record of a patient with vascular cerebral hemorrhage causing bilateral paralysis and symptoms simulating decerebrate paralysis was discussed. Male, 51, seen for the first time at 6 p. m., at which time he was in state of semi-coma, with a spastic paralysis of the entire right side. Heart and respirations normal. Patient was transferred to hospital, and at 8 p. m. began to have

repeated convulsions at frequent intervals accompanied by a deep coma, Cheyne-Stoke respiration, and generalized spastic paralysis involving extremities of both sides, the individual muscles showing myoclonic contractions, and body arched in opisthotonos. Conjugate deviation of eyes was present. Pupils dilated. Ophthalmoscopic examination of fundi showed marked early papulo edema of the discs, most marked on the left side.

Cisterna-Magna puncture done and about 10 cc. bright red cerebral spinal fluid removed; and 16 ounces of blood removed by venesection. Patient continued in a deep coma and expired within two hours from respiratory failure. Blood pressure at the onset of attack was 180/40, and when taken immediately after venesection was found to be 220/.

Doctor Firestone brought out the fact that there is a poor prognosis in the massive hypertensive type of cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Julian Wolfsohn enlarged on the advantage of Cisterna-Magna puncture over the routine spinal puncture in cerebral hemorrhage, and confirmed the value of venesection, although in this particular instance the hypertension persisted despite such drastic measures for relief.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M. D., *Secretary*

Dr. Walter Anderson Pleaded not guilty today in the Superior Court to a charge of attacking Gloria Delmar, 19, film actress, last June. His trial was set for October 5.—Los Angeles Herald, August 23, 1926.

According to the Los Angeles Record of August 21, 1926, Dr. William Balsinger, plastic surgeon, was granted a judgment for \$75, fee due him for remodeling the nose of Rena Amato, film actress, who last year obtained a \$25,000 judgment against Dr. Gertrude Steele, naturopath, whose license was revoked February 10, 1925, as noted in "News Items" of February, 1925, issue.

The "face peel" operation of the beauty specialists claimed another victim when Louise Wulburs died suddenly following an application of a phenol solution to her face. The records of the Board of Medical Examiners show that several other deaths are reported to have resulted from the absorption of carbolic acid applied to the face by so-called beauty specialists in the operation known as "face peel."

C. L. Brakeiron, a recent arrival in Los Angeles, was charged by H. A. Miller of Berkeley, inspector for the State Board of Chiropractors, with posing as a chiropractor when he had no license to practice, according to the Eureka Standard of September 4, 1926.

Dr. L. Burcans, proprietor of the Elite Pharmacy at 3030 West Pico Street, was under arrest today, and several cases of liquor said to have been found in his store by officers were being held as evidence, according to a report by federal prohibition agents.—Los Angeles Herald, September 1, 1926.

Orange County chiropractors want a department reserved for drugless practice in the proposed new county hospital if such an institution is built. Claiming that such a hospital should be built to serve the needs of all the taxpayers and that fair and constitutional rights be granted equally to drugless practitioners as well as the medical doctors, the Orange County Chiropractors' Association has addressed a communication to the county supervisors, setting forth their position. . . .—Santa Ana Register, August 20, 1926.

According to the Los Angeles Times of September 4, 1926, the Board of Chiropractic Examiners has continued the hearing of Charles H. Wood, president of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, charged with having obtained a California chiropractic license through fraud and deception. The case was continued to obtain further depositions from the East, it being alleged that the chiropractic college of which Doctor Wood says he is a graduate and where he was a resident student has no record of his having completed the course.

Dr. H. H. Ells, well-known physician and surgeon, who has been under surveillance for some time as a suspected seller of dope to addicts, was arrested today on a charge of violating state narcotic laws. According to Inspector Earle of the State Board of Pharmacy, Doctor Ells sold a small quantity of morphin for \$15 to a woman operative sent into his office to make the purchase. He denied the allegation, but was to be arraigned in court today.—Los Angeles Record, September 1, 1926.

Despite strenuous objections made by his counsel, the case against W. Roy Graham, asserted Alhambra doctor, was on the calendar for trial today before Superior Judge Charles S. Burnell on forty-two counts charging him with grand larceny and embezzlement. . . . More than \$10,000 was alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by the doctor from Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason Meek of 104 Los Tunas Street, San Gabriel. . . . (Los Angeles Herald, August 13, 1926). No one by the name of W. Roy Graham is licensed to practice any system of the healing art in the state of California. Prior mention appears in "News Items," February and June, 1926, issues.

Dorothy Holmes, chiropractor, who recently arrived in Eureka from Los Angeles, according to the Eureka Times of September 5, 1926, was taken into custody on the charge of violating the California law concerning the practice of chiropractic by posing as a chiropractor although she had no license.

A complaint has been filed calling Harrison B. Hulse, M. D., of Los Angeles before the board at the October meeting, based upon his plea of guilty on August 2, 1926, to violation of the State Poison Act re narcotics, he having been sentenced to serve sixty days in jail, which sentence was suspended.

The recent Civil Service examination for investigators for the Board of Medical Examiners, Osteopathic Examiners, Chiropractic Examiners, Dental Examiners, and State Board of Pharmacy, resulted in twenty-nine names being placed on the eligible list for positions which pay from \$135 to \$200 per month.

Revocation of the chiropractic licenses of Ray LaBarre and James Compton, members of the first acting Board of Chiropractic Examiners of the state of California, is asked in applications filed with the board yesterday by Percy Purviance of Berkeley. Purviance voices the contention that the two chiropractors have not pursued resident courses in a regularly incorporated chiropractic school and have not practiced chiropractic in California for a period of three years.—Oakland Tribune, August 15, 1926.

Dr. F. H. McCarl, Long Beach physician, was wounded in the leg yesterday by a stray bullet in a gun battle between two other men, according to Long Beach police reports. . . . (Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News, August 13, 1926). The records of the Board of Medical Examiners, Osteopathic Examiners, and Chiropractic Examiners show no one by the name of F. H. McCarl licensed to practice in the state of California.

According to the Fresno Republican of August 18, 1926, two felonies, forgery and sending a telegram to deceive are charged against Dr. Carl H. McPheeters, mentioned in "News Items" of September, 1926.

According to the San Francisco Call of August 11, 1926, Rev. F. G. Collett, vice-president of the Reelimo Film Syndicate, is alleged to have charged F. E. Miller, ousted treasurer of the syndicate, with embezzlement. F. E. Miller claimed "that he was en route to Mexico to meet Orlando Edgar Miller of psychoanalysis fame, and that he had lost \$18,000 endorsing notes in connection with the film concern." It is reported that the charge was later dismissed.

According to the Oakland Times of August 17, 1926, Percy Purviance, manager of the Berkeley Chiropractic College and High School, denied in his answer the allegations upon which the Chiropractic Board based its suit to abate his schools, claiming that the board was without authority or jurisdiction in attempting to prevent chiropractic institutions from doing business. "The Chiropractic Board in its suit accused Purviance of operating a diploma mill, wholly designed to issue diplomas to unqualified persons."

Holding that Mrs. Louise Wulbers, who died while undergoing a "knifeless facial operation" at the hands of Dr. Zailick Saltzman, September 9, died as a result of shock, excitement, and the absorption of carbolic acid, a coroner's jury today recommended legislation against the use of carbolic acid or its agents by beauty specialists in beauty parlors. . . .—San Francisco Bulletin, September 14, 1926.

Ringling the door bell at the home of C. B. Willoughby, prominent physician of 1923 West Browning Boulevard, shortly after midnight, while a party was in progress, two youthful bandits entered with drawn guns and relieved the guests of \$100 in cash and a gold watch (Los Angeles Record, August 20, 1926). The records of the Board of Medical Examiners, Osteopathic Examiners, and Chiropractic Examiners do not show anyone by the name of C. B. Willoughby licensed to practice in the state of California.

According to the San Francisco Examiner of September 16, 1926, Dr. A. M. Waters of Los Angeles, who has come to the notice of the investigation department of the Board of Medical Examiners on prior occasions, committed suicide on the eve of his appearance in court on a grand larceny charge involving \$1500. Mrs. Seilaff, following her arrest, declared that Aimee Semple McPherson had told her Doctor Waters had promised to produce a "Miss X." and that she, Mrs. McPherson, had given him \$125. Mrs. Weisman said that Mrs. McPherson told her Doctor Waters failed to get a masquerader, saying that "his party had got cold feet." A report from the Michigan board in 1915 related that the certificate of Archibald M. Waters had been revoked in 1917, "obtained by fraud."

## READERS' FORUM

Santa Barbara, California,  
September 13, 1926.

Dear Editor—I have received the copy of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE containing my article on "Education of the Public in Elementary Medical Science." I am very much pleased with the way in which this article has been issued, as well as the complimentary comments you have made concerning my work, and I want to thank you for all this publicity. You perhaps do not realize what it means to me personally in a community of this kind in the work that I am trying to do.

Our Association has just inaugurated a Prize Essay Contest for the best essay on diphtheria to be competed for by parents of children whose ages make them liable to contract this disease. It has been actuated by the campaign now being waged throughout the country for the immunization of children. One of the physicians here told me today that the State Board of Health is not behind this campaign, which surprised me very much.

GEORGE E. COLEMAN,  
President, Santa Barbara Branch American  
Association for Medical Progress.

Deaths from wood and denatured alcohol poisoning numbered ten during the six months' period. During the same months of 1925 and 1924 there were fifteen and eight deaths, respectively. Deaths from this form of acute poisoning are unquestionably less frequent than they were in 1920 and 1921. Prior to these years, however, it was a comparatively rare occurrence to have a death reported from this cause.—Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Alcohol is denatured by our government.

Any disturbance of the carefully built-up equilibrium between parasite and host would tend to bring about serious consequences for either. A sudden increase in virulence of the parasites to which the human body had previously acquired tolerance would spell disaster to the latter, while a decrease in the aggressivity on the part of the former or an increase in the resistance of the host would correspondingly prevent infection.—Science, August 13, 1916.